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No. 18,589 號九十八百五千八萬一第 日一初月一十年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1917. 五拜禮 號四十月二十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 6.30 „ ... „ 15 „
6.30 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

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General Managers.
[38

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.35		3.20			
SHEK LUNG dep.	9.40		11.16		4.35			
Shum Chun dep.	10.28	8.06	4.37	11.45	6.20	5.20	5.20	6.00
Sheung Shui dep.	—	8.13	4.57	11.53	—	5.27	5.30	6.07
Fanling dep.	—	8.18	4.41	11.56	—	5.40	5.40	6.11
Taipo Market dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	5.49	5.48	6.18
Taipo dep.	—	8.33	5.05	12.11	—	5.58	5.51	6.21
Shatin dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.21	—	6.04	—	—
Yaumati dep.	—	8.56	5.28	12.32	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.43	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	9.06	5.36	12.46	7.00	6.23	7.16	6.45

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. Excepted.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave H.K.	6.35	7.35	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	3.35	6.06	4.35
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	1.28	1.48	3.50	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	1.48	2.09	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	—	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	5.53	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.36	11.20	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.43	—	6.12	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	5.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.25	—	—	—	5.53	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.42	—	—

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* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	11.25	2.59	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24	44 „

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	No. 1	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,400 tons.
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Max. Length of Ship taken in		450 feet.		580 feet.
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Max. Draft of Ship taken in		23 „		29 „

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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

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Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective; if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

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ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of prizes, at St. Francis' School yesterday, was performed by Mrs. H. E. Pollock at St. Patrick's Hall in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends of the children.

The report of the Headmistress for the school year 1916-1917, which was read by Mr. E. J. Noronha, was as follows:—

Since the submission of my report at the first public distribution of prizes held in connection with St. Francis' School, I have to record with much pleasure the removal of the school to more commodious premises from the old school house in St. Francis' Street. The school has been transferred to leased premises at 157 and 159, Wanchai Road. This change was considered necessary on account of the limited accommodation in the old building and also because the site of the new premises is more convenient for the pupils. While the change was desirable in every other respect, the increased rent imposed a heavier burden of expenditure.

At the date of the annual inspection by the Inspector of English Schools there were present at school 114 scholars as against 104 in 1916 the numbers on the roll being, respectively, 122 and 125. These figures obtained before the removal from the old school building. Since then, the attendance has increased to 134 scholars. For this number of pupils the staff is adequate according to Code requirements. I am pleased to be able to note the Inspector's remark that the discipline is "very good."

There are nine classes altogether in the school, namely:—Class 10.—(Kindergarten) average age of scholar 6.52; Class 9.—Average age 7.3; Class 8.—Average age 8.57; Class 7.—Average age 9.42; Class 6.—Average age 10.27; Class 5.—5.—Average age 11.27; Class 4.—Average age 12.75; Class 3.—Average age 14; and Class 2.—Average age 15. As a result of Mr. Ralphs' minute inspection, he was pleased to recommend that the highest grant be awarded to the school.

Two new subjects have been introduced during the school year, namely, Home-Nursing and Cookery. The success of the former in addition to lessons in first-aid to the injured has been the subject of special note by the Inspector. Cookery, which was only recently introduced, is a useful subject which is popular among the elder girls.

The winner of the Lugard Scholarship is Miss Mary Rosario. While on the subject of scholarships, it is with deep gratitude that I have to mention the foundation of two new scholarships for the benefit of the school, through the initiation of an old and respected friend of the institution, Mr. Henry Dixon. As a result of Mr. Dixon's appeal two Scholarships for the school have been subscribed for by the Catholic residents in Wanchai. The Scholarships are of the value of $30 for the higher, and $20 for the lower classes, respectively. They will be tenable for one year, and one of the conditions is that the holders of the scholarships shall continue their studies for one year in this school. I wish to thank cordially the donors of the scholarships for their generosity and interest in the school. The Senior Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Lily Wilkinson and the Junior Scholarship to Miss Isabel Pavon.

Bishop Pozzoni has offered a prize for Religious Knowledge which is awarded to Miss M. McGrann. I hope His Lordship and all others who take an active interest in the progress and development of St. Francis' School will kindly accept, through the medium of this report, an expression of sincere thanks from myself and the entire staff of the School. We wish, also, to thank the Catholic Women's League for the use of their fine hall for the School's prize-giving.

The following students were the recipients of prizes:—

Class 2.—Lily Wilkinson, Mary Rozario and Leonor Souza.

Class 3.—Minnie MacGrann and Annie Cordeiro.

Class 4.—Aggie Ismail, Latifa Madar, Anna Sim, Dorothy Pile, Katimah el Arculli, Lalita Rocha and Agnes Nissim.

Class 5.—Felicia Tavares, Kadijah Rumjahn, Amelia Madar, Pensie Madar, Aliamah Kitchell, Edith Crestejo and Beatrice Sousa.

Class 6.—Bertie Victor, Isabel Pavon, Ida Sim, Nora Pile, Edviges Silva, Rosie el Arculli, Hasina Ismail, Ettie Rozario, and Hafissa Ismail.

Class 7.—Anita Kew, Estelita Xavier, Arthur Reed, Charlie Wit, Douglas Sim, Annita Silice, William McGran, Mary Hearten, Hilda Silva, Bertha Cord, Jennie Rozario, Harrve Cape, Rosie Kitchell, and Rosie Rumjahn.

Class 8.—Violet Wilkinson, Benedicta Xavier, Laurinda Crestejo, Daisie Wong, John Pavon, Miquelina Rew, Leonardo Silva, Georgie Rolling, Vivian Lee and Mary Cavares.

Class 9.—Joseph Xavier, May Mariott, Lindamira Tavares, Su Guilherme Victor, Leonel Silva and Stephen Reed.

Class 10.—Robert Wilkinson, Emerenciana Santos, Francis Rees, Carlino Gozano, Alice Yamamura.

Special Prizes.—Amelia Mudar for conduct, politeness and drawing, Minnie McGrann for religious knowledge, Lily Wilkinson for typewriting and French, Aggie Ismail for French, and distinction for music, Leonor Souza for music, Annie Cordeiro for music, Anna Sim for music.

In returning thanks to Mrs. Pollock, Mr. E. J. Noronha said that Mrs. Pollock's association with the school; her solicitude for the poor, without distinction of creed, colour or caste; and her readiness to subscribe to any charitable object had endeared her to one and all, and he hoped that she would be blessed with many years to continue her unostentatious charity. He also thanked Bishop Pozzoni for his presence.

A bright and varied programme was contributed by the pupils. It opened with the rendering of "La Guirlande de Roses" on the piano by the Misses A. Silice, B. Tillman, A. Sim and Master B. Victor. Miss J. Sim recited "Boys!" distinctly. The Misses L. Wilkinson recited "The Grave," with pianoforte and mandoline accompaniment, supplied by the Misses L. Souza and A. Sim. The presentation of the operatta, "The White Fairy," by the children gave proof of careful study and training. Miss L. Wilkinson appeared in the title role and played her part extremely well. She possesses a sweet voice and sang effectively. The other members of the cast were:—Miss N. Piles, an orphan girl; Miss D. Piles as old woman, supposed aunty of the little orphans, Miss K. el Arculli, a fortune-teller and the Misses M. McGrann, A. Sim, A. Nissim and Miss L. Souza, angels.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

AN ALSATIAN'S APPLICATION AT SHANGHAI.

TO RECOVER MONEY FROM THE ENEMY DIVIDEND ACCOUNT.

In the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez (Judge), on December 6th, an application was made for an order to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay a sum of Tls. 21,309.95 out of the Enemy Dividend Account to Mr. H. Gensburger.

Mr. H. G. Mossop (Acting Crown Advocate) said an affidavit had been filed by Mr. Gensburger, who stated that he was a merchant residing at No. 20, Jessfield Road. He was born in Alsace, which at the time was French territory. In 1891 he came out to China and lived at Hongkong. Then he came on to Shanghai and carried on business. He was registered as a German subject, and later applied for and was granted French protection, and was now a French protected person. A certificate from the French Consul-General was on file. Mr Gensburger was a partner in the firm of Gensburger & Judah, which went into liquidation, and Mr. N. Thomson was appointed liquidator. The affidavit stated that certain moneys due to Gensburger from the liquidator had been placed to the Enemy Dividend Account. The applicant stated that he wished to invest the money in French War Funds.

His Lordship—This, of course, is an application for an order to pay money to a man who is, in fact, an alien enemy.

Mr. Mossop—According to our law, that would be so, but he cannot apply himself. Mr. Mossop added that the position was quite the same as in the case of Mrs. Seitz and Mr. Vitorio Gaita, an Italian *protégé*. The latter was born at Trieste of Italian parents and was now treated by the Italian Legation as an Italian protected person. He was reinstated in the Chinese Customs.

His Lordship—When you say born of Italian parents you mean born of Italian blood or descent but not nationality?

Mr. Mossop—I take it that would be so. That would be in Trieste.

His Lordship said he would like to make it clear where there was an application made on behalf of an alien enemy, as in the case of Mrs. Seitz and Mr. Gaita, and also in this case, that there should be before the Court special reasons. In the case of Mrs. Seitz there were special reasons, as also in the case of Mr. Gaita. One of the reasons in that case was that the man had been reinstated by a friendly Government, which is also at war with Austria-Hungary, in a civil position in the Government. Mrs. Seitz also gave reasons. In the present case there were no such reasons, and that was why he (his Lordship) had somewhat hesitated, or rather, asked a few questions, before he made the order. This was a case in which the French Government authorities had made a request to the British Minister. The Court would make the order, but the Court was entitled to know. "I want it to be clear that I make the order after I am satisfied as to the grounds of the request made by the Minister, as a matter of public policy."

A ROMANTIC CRUISE

SEARCH FOR THE "HITACHI MARU."

No buccaneering expedition of the Spanish Main, no search for the gold of Captain Kidd was surrounded with more of a spirit of adventure, danger and excitement than the sailing of the *Chikuzen Maru* of the N.Y.K. line from Kobe on November 72th in search of the missing *Hitachi Maru*, the N.Y.K. European liner which has been missing since September 4th, when it left Colombo for Delagoa Bay, South Africa (says the *Japan Advertiser*).

Provisioned for a cruise of many months, armed with two big deck guns for submarine attack, many rifles for the crew of 80, carrying two naval aviators and their planes and a supply of bombs, the *Chikuzen Maru* presents the last word in a search ship. The expedition was planned for a trip directly to Colombo, a search across the Indian Ocean, clear to the Cape of Good Hope, then up and down the African coasts and among the South Sea Islands, but the finding by Japanese fishermen off the coast of Kii province of a bottle containing a note supposedly written by a member of the crew of the lost liner stating that the boat was in a difficult position somewhere between Guam and the Philippines on October 2nd has led to a change in the routing.

The searching party will first explore the South Pacific and then sail on to the Indian Ocean, if the *Hitachi Maru* is not found.

It is believed by some that the *Hitachi Maru* has been captured by enemy raiders and that the boat with crew and passengers is being held at some small South Sea island. If that is the case the army aviators are expected to be of good use with their planes for scouting purposes.

The searching expedition has the backing of the Japanese naval authorities, and Captain Yamawaki is to make a complete report of his search upon his return. The aviators are accompanying the expedition by special permit of the military authorities, and they except to experience real warfare in protecting the search boat from submarine attacks, and in rescuing the *Hitachi*, if she is found in enemy hands.

The *Chikuzen Maru* is commanded by Captain Yamawaki, who was skipper of the *Yasaka Maru*, when that steamer was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean last year.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Gr. T. M. Leitch was enrolled on 7th Dec., 1917, and posted to Artillery Company.

Sergt. A. Whitelaw, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony dated 12th Dec., 1917.

Pte. E. F. Clayson, "A" Co., is permitted to resign on recommendation of a Medical Board dated 6th Dec., 1917.

Pte. E. M. Hazeland, "D" Co., is permitted to resign on recommendation of a Medical Board dated 11th Dec., 1917.

TRANSFER.

Pte. W. J. Tutcher, "B" Co., is transferred to "D" Co. dated 6th Dec., 1917.

LEAVE.

Pte. P. D. Sutherland, "B" Co., is granted extension of leave from 7th Dec., 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Pte. S. H. Dodwell, "B" Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 12th Dec., 1917.

CAMP.

Reference Infantry Battalion orders dated 19th Nov., 1917, the special train will leave Kowloon on Friday, 14th Dec., 1917, at 6.47 p.m. instead of at 6.25 p.m. A special Star Ferry will leave Hongkong for Kowloon at 6.20 p.m.

ROLL.

A copy of "D" Co. roll, showing sections to which N.C.Os. and men are posted, has been issued to each N.C.O. and man in the Company. Anyone who has not received a copy should apply for one at the Orderly Room.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES—AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday 17th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co., D.R.F. Class only.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co., D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 18th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full parade.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co., Full parade.

Thursday, 20th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. (Gun numbers other than specialists).
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. (Gun numbers other than specialists).

Friday, 21st inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers' and Setters' Class only
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Layers' and Setters only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

14th to 21st inst.:—
E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyeemun. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.
Engine drivers at 5.15 p.m.
Electricians at 5.30 p.m.
Officers next for duty:—
Belchers, Capt. W. Russell.
Lyeemun, Capt. James.
Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.
Parades for Instruction.—Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sgts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.
Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 17th to 31st December, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

(For Members of the Corps not in Camp on the dates Mentioned.)

Monday, 17th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. Machine-gun Co., Nos 1 and 2 Detachments, at Kowloon Docks. M.G. drill. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 18th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12, at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 19th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Note.—Only men who have completed Part 1, may fire Part 2.

RECRUITS.

(Those not attending Camp only.)

Tuesday, 18th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Witchell, Sergt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes. Dress: Drill order.
5.15 Quarry Bay residents at Taikoo Dock.

"D" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 18th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 and 3 Sections at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Cooke and Lce.-Sgt. Edmonds and Meade. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 20th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Recruits (joined since 1st Sept., 1917), at Kennedy Road Range. Musketry instruction, Grouping with miniature ammunition. Dress: Drill order without rifles. Lance-Sergts. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

Friday, 21st inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Section at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Cooke and Lance.-Sergt. Edmonds. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Monday, 17th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Buglers at Headquarters.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

Wednesday, 19th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yaumati Football Ground.
5.30 p.m. Buglers at Yaumati Football Ground.
6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

(Sd.) G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

Sergeants' Mess.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess Room at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd January, 1918. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

FREIGHT RATES.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., ship and freight brokers, Hongkong, in their circular dated 8th December, state:—

Since we last reported on the 24th ult. our market has remained more or less flat, and there has not been a very large amount of business transacted on Trip-Charter basis.

For Time-charter, however, the demand is still strong, and fixtures have been made for small and medium-sized outsiders for periods up to six months.

There has been good offering for Norwegian tonnage with wide limits, at very handsome figures for owners, but the latter are handicapped in actually coming to business, in consequence of having to refer to their authorities.

We advised the closing of the Saigon-Hongkong rate in our last report as 80 cents per picul, and this was followed by the fixture of a medium-sized outsider at the same rate. At this figure the rate has remained to nearly the end of the period under review, with no further fixtures reported, when offers came into the market at five cents higher.

Exports of rice from Saigon from the 1st of January to 2nd November amounted to 832,704 tons, as compared with 827,020 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at $3.20 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for November-December shipment.

SAIGON-PHILIPPINES.—There have been offers in this direction, but no business is reported.

SAIGON-JAVA.—Nothing to report.

BANGKOK-HONGKONG.—When we last reported, this rate stood at 75 cents to 85 cents, for inside/outside the Bar loading respectively, but the rate strengthened to $1.15 for inside the Bar loading, by the fixture of a medium-sized outsider at this figure.

COAL.—The demand is not very strong, and the Japan-Hongkong rate remains as per our last report, with no fixtures reported.

FIXTURES HONGAY-HONGKONG.—One small outsider (six trips), at $10 per ton; one medium-sized outsider (two trips), at $10 per ton; two medium-sized outsiders, at $10 per ton; one small outsider at $10 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING AND TO LOAD.—*Nil.*

CHINESE MERCHANTS PRAY FOR DOMESTIC PEACE.

The Chinese merchants, through their associations and guilds, have addressed another telegram to Peking, praying for the suspension of fighting. Their prayer is to this effect:—

Heaven's curse must be upon China, that members of the same family should fight each other, causing stagnation in trade and misery to people. Our former telegram praying for peace must have received your attention. Subsequently, the telegrams circulated by several Tuchuns encouraged us to the belief that the end of fighting was in sight and peace might be hoped for. Yet, as no explicit Mandate on this head has been issued, though so long a time has elapsed, the merchants have become exceedingly alarmed. Trading of every kind in Szechuan, Hunan, Fukien and Kwangtung has been suspended for months; but recently we have heard that Hankow merchants are ceasing to ship their goods also. Such bad news makes timid merchants panic-stricken, as it affects them as a question of life and death. We pray and hope that compassion may be taken upon the down-trodden merchants and people and that an order to stop fighting be speedily issued, etc."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART II.

Staff Inspector Watt and Taylor, P.cs. 704 Weasey, 672 Henderson, 757 Yvanovich, 648 Silas, and all members of No. 2 Platoon who have not yet fired, will attend the range on Sunday next, the 16th inst. Leave Blake Pier 9 a.m. sharp, returning about 1 p.m.

Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Inspectors Alves, Silva Netto, C.M.S. Alves, Ribeiro and Botelho will attend as register-keepers.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, December 17th—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Company).
Tuesday, December 18th—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Company).
Wednesday, Dec. 19th—No. 2 Platoon.
Thursday, Dec. 20th—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon (under own Chief Inspectors).
Friday, Dec. 21st—No. 1 Platoon.
Rifles of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will be inspected by the Musketry Officers immediately after the fall-in and before roll-call.

PATROL DUTIES.

As from this date Warning Officers will send all duty-lists to this office, and not to the various Police Stations direct. Stations will be advised from this office only. This does not apply to Harbour Police.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)
Hongkong, 13th December, 1917.

COLLISION IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a boat-woman, who, with two others, was thrown into the water and drowned, as the result of a collision between a sampan and the steam launch, *Sun Tai*, at Yaumati typhoon shelter.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis watched the case on behalf of the coxswain of the launch and the owners.

The husband of the deceased woman identified the body and said his wife was 28 years of age. The last time he saw her alive was at 10 p.m. on the 20th November, when she came in to his mother's boat. He heard of her death by drowning on the morning of the 22nd November, and saw the body on the 23rd.

The coxswain of the steam launch deposed that on November 21st his boat left Hongkong at 7 p.m. with between 40 and 50 passengers and a crew of 9 men. The night was rather dark, and the wind very cold. On entering the Yaumati typhoon shelter he saw a dark object looming ahead. The launch was going at ordinary speed, but went dead slow when the shelter was reached. By this time the object was about eighty yards away; there was no light. Witness turned the launch on the portside. When nearly twenty feet away from the object he recognised the outline of a sampan, but by then it was too late to turn the launch aside and a collision occurred. He sounded a blast on the whistle before entering the refuge. After the collision, he endeavoured to save the lives of the inmates of the boat by throwing several life-belts into the water.

The Coroner—How did you know that people were drowning?—Witness: I heard cries of "save life; save life." I and the other members of the crew exerted ourselves to the utmost to save the lives of the people in the boat, but no trace of them was to be seen. We cruised round the spot for nearly twenty minutes, but it was futile. I was steering at the time of the collision.

Mr. Beavis—Did you report the matter to the Police?—Witness: Yes, I did; I went with one of the crew.

Dr. J. Smalley said he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on November 24th, and came to the conclusion that death was probably due to drowning.

Sergt. Murph, also gave evidence.

A member of the crew of the steam-launch *Sun Tai* corroborated the statement made by the coxswain. He said that when he heard cries of "save life," he picked up a life-belt and jumped into the water. He swam about trying to save the drowning people, but was not successful.

The look-out man said he was standing on the bridge at the time of the collision and noticed a dark object on the starboard side about 500 feet away from the refuge. There was no light visible. The launch was turned to port, but too late to avoid a collision.

A passenger, who was on board the launch, said that about 200 yards from the refuge, a noise was heard. Those on the boat cried out that a collision had occurred. The crew of the launch spent about twenty-five minutes near the scene of the collision, searching for those who were thrown into the water.

The chief engineer of the steam launch and several other witnesses also gave evidence.

The Coroner found that the woman met her death by drowning. He was of opinion that it was a pure accident and that no blame would be attached to the crew of the steam launch.

THE "ALMA" CASE

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on October 6th, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, judgment was entered for Tls. 31,552 for P. Heath & Co., in their claim against Shun Lee & Co., for Tls. 50,000 for breach of contract in connection with the charter of the steamship *Alma*. A counterclaim, brought by the Chinese against Heath & Co., for the recovery of a sum of $88,319, is pending in the British Supreme Court.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF NAILS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of nails.

Defendant stated he picked the nails up from a heap of sweepings on the deck of a steamer in harbour.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with sending a threatening letter to Mr. Winslow, manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, demanding $5,000.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendant.

Mr. King, A.S.P., through his deputy, said that as there was insufficient evidence against defendant he thought it would be better to discharge him.

Mr. Dyer Ball accordingly discharged defendant.

THEFT OF THREE BLACK SUITS.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing three black suits from another Chinese at Yaumati.

Inspector Brown stated that on the 28th of last month, while several coolies were working at a coal shed in Yaumati, defendant stole the three black suits, which had been left in a coolie's house. Only one suit had been recovered.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour for the larceny of one suit, and ordered him to pay $10 compensation for the theft of the other two suits, or undergo another month's imprisonment.

HE LOVED CATS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a cat.

Defendant stated that he was out on the mountain-side trapping wild cats. He set a trap and went away, and on his return found the animal trapped. He was all the while under the impression that it was a wild cat. He liked wild cats.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the cat had one of its paws badly injured by the trap.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, remarking that he was sorry it was not within his power to order a severe flogging.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT LABELS.

A licensed Chinese dealer in opium, of Tai O, in the New Territory, was charged, on remand, with the alleged forgery of 12 labels resembling those used by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports office in connection with Government opium.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

Mr. L. L. Xavier, manager of the Hongkong Printing Press, said that his firm printed the labels for the Superintendent of Imports and Exports. Several of the labels produced were imitations of the labels printed by him.

The case was remanded, bail being fixed at $2,000.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of iron fencing.

Inspector Brown said that the fencing had been removed from an unoccupied house in Queen's Road Central. The owner was stated to have left for Canton, but it was more probable that he did not wish to come forward and prosecute.

Defendant stated that he obtained the fencing from the second floor of No. 261, Queen's Road Central, which had lately been the scene of a destructive fire. As there was no claimant to it, he thought he might appropriate it for his own use.

A *lukong* stated that he met the defendant, in Wing Lok Street, carrying the fencing wrapped up in a matting.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-day.

LARCENY OF IRON PIPING.

A little Chinese boy was charged with stealing iron piping.

Mr. G. E. Roylance said that, while in his office, he heard police whistles blowing, and, on running out, saw defendant, with the piping in his hand, being chased by the complainant. He helped in effecting his arrest.

Defendant stated that two boys told him the iron was lying in Third Street, and asked him to take it away. He refused to do so, and was going away when the complainant arrested him and charged him with the larceny.

Inspector Sullivan said that defendant had made a statement in the Police Station to the effect that he went into the house, but did not steal.

Defendant—No, I did not go into the house; I only put my head through the window. (Laughter.)

Defendant's mother, at this stage, cried out that her son was innocent. On being called up by the magistrate, the mother said her boy was a good son and should not be punished.

Mr. Dyer Ball ordered defendant to receive ten strokes with the birch.

A SONG OF CAMP.

[With Apologies To All Concerned.]

When the bugles blow reveille and you're shakin' like a jelly
In the wintry breeze that's blowin' at Lo Wu;
When you tumble from your beddin' and you find you've got to tread in
A hoar frost that has frozen all the dew;
When it ain't no good to haver, for you've got to get a shave, a
Proceedin' that will leave your chin all pink;
When you put on what is handy (as you fondly dream of brandy),
What a blessed consolation 'tis to think—

You're doin' your bit, you're doin' your bit,
Tho' your nose like your language is blue,
And the Sergeant says: "Strewth!
Why, you'll get back your youth
And it's making a soldier of you."

When you cast a glance that's blenchin' on those gadgets for entrenchin',
And you think about the blisters that will bust;
When you lie there like a dummy and you try to hide your tummy
(And the rest) behind a little scrape of dust;
When you dig there all the mornin' and the officer says, yawnin',
"I said 'dig' and not 'top dress' the bally ground;"
When the dust is simply stiflin' and fills up each grove of riflin',
There's a way that consolation may be found.

You're doin' your bit, you're doin' your bit,
Tho' you yearn for a gallon of beer,
And the Sergeant says, scoffin',
"I've been deeper golfin',
But I'll have you all soldiers next year."

Of course it's quite annoyin' when they take you off convoyin'
And you halt for half-an-hour to—wind the clocks;
But altho' it don't cause mirth, it now one thinks of it—was worth it
To hear the other beggars getting socks.
By that time the Corps was weary, all the rest was immaterial
Except for food and drink to pray the Saints;
And your appetite it tickles when you hear they now serve pickles
And you bless our Sergeant P. and his "Complaints!"

You're doin' your bit, you're doin' your bit,
And they're giving you pickles at tiffin!
And the Sergeant says: "Gawd!
Why, you feed like a lord.
Why the 'ell are you growsin' and stiffin'?"

Then again Field Operations gives the summit of sensations,
It's like slidin' on the windy edge of hell:
If they serve around ball cartridge, well, you cower like a partridge,
Unless you know your section pretty well.
If you "know a hole that's better," why, you go at once and get a
Temporary cartilidge slipped out;
But altho' the shots may scatter round your heads, it doesn't matter,
For your getting trainin' done there's not a doubt.

You're doin' your bit, you're doin' your bit,
Altho' you may take it as play.
H"gh"s Hun-dog says: "Gott!
Not a single man shot:
I sha'n't get my dinner to-day!"

E. W. H.

SPORT.

GOLF.

TWO CUPS FOR LADIES' FOURSOMES.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse has kindly presented two cups to be competed for by Ladies' Foursomes (match play) over the 18-hole course at Fanling during February on any days except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Competitors choose their own parties and entries close on January 21st.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The last game of the first round of this tournament commenced on Wednesday evening at the Soldiers' Club, when the Sergeants' Mess of the H.K.D.C. met the Royal Naval Yard Police and Hongkong Police and Warders. The Police gained a considerable lead on the two games, and have thus obtained an advantage of which the H.K.D.C. will find it extremely hard to deprive them. Scores:—

	H.K.P. AND WARDERS		AND R.N.Y.P.
H.K.D.C. (SGTS. MESS).			
Sgt.-Major Bond	175	Insp. Gerrard	250
Sgt.-Maj. Rodger	123	A.S.P. Franks	250

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. C.R.C.

In this League match at Causeway Bay to-morrow at 2 p.m., Kowloon will be represented by:—A. P. Robinson, P. H. Cobb, R. Pestonji, A. A. Claxton, E. Wheeler, L. E. S. Hodge, L. J. Blackburn, F. E. Joseland, A. de Sousa, J. Stalker, and R. E. Lindsell.

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

This friendly game will be played on the Club ground to-morrow, commencing at 12 noon. Teams:—

Hongkong C.C.—G. E. Aubrey, Captain Dewar, R.N., F. W. S. Evans, Capt. F. H. Grey, H. E. Hollands, P. Jacks, M. M. Maas, Major Mayhew, Lieut. McConnell, Lieut. H. E. Murray, and F. Syme Thomson.

Hongkong University—A. H. Rumjahn (Captain), G. E. Marley, B. A. Ponsonby Fane, K. Brayshay, J. M. Jack, F. A. Redmond, W. Gittins, J. D. Wright, D. K. Samy, G. Hall and Cheah Toon Lock.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

In this match, to be played on the Club ground to-morrow, the Defence Corps will be represented by Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin; Chassels, Stewart and Rodger; Wood, Gerrard, Irvine, McTavish, and Railton.

KOWLOON v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following will represent Kowloon in a match against the Staff and Departments on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, to-morrow at 4 p.m.:—Jennings; Eardo and Hamilton; Van Langenberg, Muskett and Rasmussen; Taylor, Moosdeen, Pasco (Captain), Sutton and Mason. Reserves: Logan, Bond and Manning.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. R.E. RESERVES.

The following will represent St. Joseph's College in a League match against the R.E. (Reserves) to-morrow on the Club Ground at 2.30 p.m.:—U. M. Omar (Capt.); A. Jackson and E. P. Hyndman; S. A. M. Sepher, H. Johnson and S. A. Marcal; W. C. Ogley, R. E. Hyndman, E. R. Hyndman, W. Bandran and R. M. Omar.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

On Wednesday afternoon Queen's College and St. Paul's College met in the Senior League and a ding-dong struggle was the result. The St. Paul's defence was very good, and when Queen's missed a penalty it looked as if a drawn game would be the result. Just on time, however, Queen's scored a rather lucky goal and thus won.

The positions in the league table are now as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Queen's College	3	3	0	0	6
St. Joseph's College	2	2	0	0	4
St. Paul's College	3	1	2	0	2
St. Stephen's College	2	0	2	0	0
Diocesan School	2	0	2	0	0

In the Junior Schools Competition Wantsai easily defeated Ellis Kadoorie by 3-0, and look good enough to win the Cup. They meet Saiyingpun in the semi final.

INTIMATIONS

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S. W. P.—PREPARED PAINT.
FLAT-TONE—A flat oil paint for interior decoration.
CONCRETE FINISH—The ideal paint for concrete and plaster walls.
WORLD BRAND ZINC—28 lb. pails.
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[118

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Children's Wool Jackets, Wool and Silk Shoes, Toilet Sets, etc.

[20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS at the Power Station the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., from 7.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. [1381

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 8th January, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "ERECTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE"

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT and in the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA, Engineer Director. [1382

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER, capable of Keeping D/E Books, and to Assist with Correspondence. Good Knowledge of English Essential. State experience and Salary required to

Box 14, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1383

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that DELIVERY ORDER No. 2910 to our order covering two hundred steel plates ex s.s. "THORDIS," arrived from Seattle on the 7th day of November, 1917, has been LOST and is now Cancelled.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1917. [1379

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 15th instant.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1917. [1377

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATES may now be exchanged for definitive Bonds. Scrip Certificates should be handed in at the Hongkong Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and Bonds of the same denominations will be issued in exchange.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1917 [1370

4% FRENCH LOAN.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th instant.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full. Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, Chater Road. [1290

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERRINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1363

INTIMATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908,

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at Noon, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to:—

In the case of Shares on the London Register:—

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Thorner's Chambers, Ingram Court, 157, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, 3 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1257

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908,

and

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass his remuneration, and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A., Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1258

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1339

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2., wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate: included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1839 and 1836 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it! [1009

FOR SALE.

A SI a going concern, well appointed RETAIL STORE in Outport.

For particulars apply to— Box No. 100. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1378

YOU ARE INVITED to come and inspect our Fine Assortment of

DOLLS, TOYS,

and

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Prices from 10 Cents upwards.

GRACA & CO.,

No 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATION



WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. $22.00

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 „ Light Dry Sherry.
3 „ Port, Full Bodied.
2 „ Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 „ Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 „ Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. $28.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 „ Burgundy "Beaune."
3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 „ Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 „ Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 „ Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 „ Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 „ Gin.
½ „ Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. $32.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 „ Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 „ Very Finest OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 „ Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 „ Kilty Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
3 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
½ „ Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[12

BIRTH.

CARY.—On the 13th instant, at the Peak Hospital, to the wife of F. W. CARY, Naval Dockyard, a son. [1380

DEATH.

WENDT.—At the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, on Dec. 7th, BERNHARD WENDT, aged 26 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 101, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH DECEMBER 1917.

CHINA'S NEW CABINET.

AFTER the resignation of TUAN CHI-JUI, the late Premier, and his colleagues in the Cabinet great difficulty was experienced in securing successors. The situation was certainly not inviting. At the moment, the Cantonese Provisional Government was demanding one thing, the Yangtsze Military Governors wanted another, the Northern Military Party were in opposition to both of them, while General LUK WING-TING and the Hunanese had a programme entirely different from any of the others. The Yunnanese and the Szechuanese, who generally take a prominent part in any political hotch-potch of this description, were on this occasion so busy cutting each other's throats that they had no time to formulate a set of demands or offer suggestions as to how a settlement should be reached. Numerous officials, both great and small, kept the telegraph wires busy sending long messages of advice or attacking each other, regardless of expense—these messages being sent to the Government marked "Receiver to pay." To complicate matters still more, the troops on the Hunan front were clamouring for instructions, and the Ministry of War was being besieged with telegrams demanding money, food and munitions for the different armies which remained loyal to the Peking authorities. While all these conflicting counsels, perplexing inquiries, and embarrassing demands were flooding the Presidential Office there was no Government in existence. General WANG SHIH-CHEN, who had half-promised to accept the Premiership, was still hesitating, and it was only as a result of the persuasion and promised support of the ex-Premier that ultimately he consented to accept the post temporarily. Official after official refused a seat in the Cabinet before the PRESIDENT was able to get together the present combination, which is probably the worst that has undertaken the administration since the advent of the Republic. It is clearly only a stop-gap. Neither the Chinputang nor the Southern party is represented. It is composed almost entirely of pro-Germans and ex-monarchists. One of the most surprising appointments is that of General YIN CHANG as Chief of the General Staff. He is one of the most strongly pro-German officials in China. He was educated and trained in Germany, has held official positions in Germany and Austria, is married to a German wife, and has been involved in nearly every monarchical restoration scheme. Admiral LIU KUAN-HSIUNG, Minister of the Navy, is also suspected of pro-German sympathies. It is he who has been conducting a deal with a Danish firm, which is alleged to be controlled by German money, for the construction of wireless stations throughout China. TSAO JU-LIN, Minister of Communications, is married to a Japanese, and his conduct of the financial, arms and mineral negotiations with Japanese firms was mainly responsible for the recent Cabinet crisis. It was he who engineered the notorious shipping deal, negotiated the arms contract, and was prepared to relinquish the major portion of China's iron reserves. The PRESIDENT represented that it was with the object of removing from office this official and others working with him that he sided with the Yangtsze military Governors against TUAN CHI-JUI and thus brought about the downfall of his Cabinet. The Yangtsze military Governors declared that it was because they were determined to prevent the country's resources from being handed over to Japanese interests that they opposed the Government, yet the very man who was responsible for all this is retained. There are two reasons for this. One is that the PRESIDENT, in his recent intrigues against TUAN CHI-JUI, attempted "to sit on the fence," and, being discovered in this design, was shunned by both parties, with the result that he found himself with practically no following. The TUAN CHI-JUI faction looked askance at him for abandoning their leader, and the Yangtsze military Governors were alienated by his weakness in throwing all the blame upon them when he was charged with having betrayed TUAN. In these circumstances the PRESIDENT had to secure support from somewhere, and, in his extremity, threw himself into the arms of TSAO JU-LIN and his coterie. This has disgusted his friends as well as his enemies in the political world. The remainder of the new Cabinet are all old-time officials who have at different times been involved in the various monarchial schemes. The only official in whom the Allies can repose any confidence is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, LU CHENG-HSIANG. From the beginning he has sympathised keenly with the Allies and he staunchly supported TUAN CHI-JUI in his war policy against the Central European Powers. Mr. LU, who is married to a Belgian lady, is an extremely able official; in fact, he is the only capable Chinese diplomat at the present moment in Peking. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs on several occasions, previous to which he was China's representative in Russia, Belgium and other countries. For some time past he has been Head of the War Council, and will continue in that capacity concurrently with holding his other office.

The Very Rev. F. Walsh, who comes to China from Boston to investigate the field with a view to the establishment of American Roman Catholic Missions in this country, was entertained at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on the 6th inst. He stated that to-day there were 2,000,000 Roman Catholics in China, 1,700 priests and 650 native priests, as compared with 30,000 Catholics, 20 priests and 200 native priests fifty years ago. To-day there were also probably 2,000 Chinese sisters. The people in America were little concerned with the work and gave practically nothing towards it, but, added Father Walsh, "we have 14 young priests in America ready to come to the Orient for missionary work, and it is probable that they will arrive next September." Fr. Walsh will visit Hongkong, Canton, and other Southern ports.

DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Yesterday the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) delivered judgment on the petition of Li Hong Mi. It will be recalled that petitioner was arrested on a warrant issued under the Deportation Ordinance of 1917, and was admitted to bail by the Magistrate, pending the consideration of his case by the Governor-in-Council. Through his counsel, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), he petitioned the Supreme Court for his immediate release.

The Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

In his judgment His Lordship said:—This petition has been served on the Superintendent of the House of Detention—the applicant being, as he supposes, subject to his custody—and also on the Crown Solicitor. The Attorney-General has appeared and has taken a preliminary objection to the petition, alleging that no such procedure as is raised by the petition is known to law, and he claims that the petition is a nullity. Now the applicant is on bail, and it is conceded that proceedings by Habeas Corpus are not applicable, the alleged illegal detention having ceased before the application for the writ could be made. It is also contended by the counsel for the applicant that probably no other procedure is applicable, and that the Court has an inherent power to hear and determine the petition.

The only question now before us is whether the Court has jurisdiction to entertain the petition. The procedure adopted in Sprigg *v.* Sigean, 1897 A.C. 238, was relied on as a precedent. It was an appeal from the Supreme Court of Cape Colony which had ordered the imprisonment of the respondent under a local Act. The procedure adopted was by petition to the Supreme Court of the Colony. There is nothing in the report to show why the procedure was by petition, and it is probable that it was based on some local procedure. It appears, however, that the English Habeas Corpus Act was not in force there, nor any analagous local legislation.

It is contended on behalf of the applicant that remedy by petition is very general in our Courts, as is the case under the Companies Acts and in applications for probate, and presumably in divorce proceedings. These matters are, however, regulated by Statute or by rules expressly made under the Statutes creating them; and this statutory procedure cannot, I think, be called in aid unless it can be shown that the petition in question has some statutory sanction.

It was further contended that on general principles both at law and equity there can be no right without a remedy and that as the usual procedure, *e.g.*, Habeas Corpus and Mandamus, is inapplicable in the present circumstances the Court will exercise its inherent right to entertain the petition; being an ancient procedure known to the English Courts. Further, that the procedure anterior to the Judicature Act is expressly reserved by Ordinance 1 rule 2, sec. 3 of the C.C.P. As to the latter contention, I may point out that the reservation in Ordinance 1 rule 2 is "subject to these rules," and in sec. 3 of the Code "The existing jurisdiction or power of the Court" is subject to what is "herein expressly enacted in that behalf" i.e., enacted in the rules.

Now the text books to which we were referred show that except with regard to petitions of right the jurisdiction by petition is practically unknown in the King's Bench Division, and a reference to Archbold's Practice confirms it. It seems also that originating petitions in the Chancery Division are usually presented under the statutory jurisdiction of the Court, as, for instance, for a winding up order under the Companies Acts or for any other purpose under the numerous Acts of Parliament which provide for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by petition.

This petition, save for the precedent of a Colonial Court, which in so far as this Court knows may be governed by some other civil procedure, has, I think, no authority to support it. Whilst I agree that the Court should possess an inherent right to remedy any legal wrong, I know of no authority for the proposition that the Court, to meet an individual instance, will give effect to a procedure unauthorised either by statute or definite legal precedent. In a matter where the constitutional rights of the subject are concerned, I regret to arrive at a conclusion that may postpone a speedy decision on the merits of the application. To acquiesce, however, in the procedure relied on may create a precedent of far-reaching consequence in this Court.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

SHANGHAI, December 13th.

Tang Chi-yao's representative visited the President requesting His Excellency to issue a mandate stopping warfare.

The question of peace is being discussed between the President, and Luk Wing-ting and Shen Chun-hsun by telegram direct.

It is rumoured that Hsi Shing-chuan has cancelled independence.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES' ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

At a Diplomatic Conference it was decided to enter the Paris Economic Conference.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 13th.

AN ULTIMATUM.

The Tuchun, Mok Wing-son, has sent an ultimatum to the Tuchun of Fukien announcing that unless he makes the same protest as the Southern Provinces a large body of troops will approach Fukien very soon.

DR. WU WELCOMED.

The Provincial Assembly held a meeting yesterday to welcome Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tong Shui-ye. The authorities also sent representatives to the meeting. Dr. Wu made an amusing speech. Tong was not present, as he had gone to his native village.

MINES FOUND.

Several mines were discovered in the Koon-Yam mountain and were brought to the Tuchun's yamen the other day. They are said to consist of powerful explosives.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

General Luk Wing-ting arrived at Nanning yesterday. He has ordered the Southerners not to stop their advances to Hunan or Fukien, as it is hopeless to arrange peace-terms with the Peking Government.

SWATOW SITUATION.

A message from Swatow states that Northern troops from Fukien have recently arrived. Numerous strongholds have been constructed, and the trains from Swatow to Chui-Chow have been stopped. Wealthy and influential people are leaving Swatow daily.

THE HALIFAX CATASTROPHE

HONGKONG'S EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

We have received the following contributions—amounting to nearly $2,000—in two days towards the Fund which is being raised by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the many thousands of sufferers by the terrific explosion which dealt death and destruction broadcast in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a few days ago:—

Already acknowledged	$550
Sir Robert Ho Tung	250
"Collected round the Dinner Table"	200
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	100
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	100
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	100
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	100
Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu	50
W. G. L.	50
Mr. A. H. Harris	50
"Englishman"	10
"A Sympathiser"	10
Mr. A. Smith	10
"Bialto"	2 10

An Indian youth has been calling at various offices soliciting contributions towards a *fête* which he states is being organised by Queen's College to take place at Causeway Bay on the 26th inst., in aid of wounded soldiers. We are informed by the Queen's College authorities that no such *fête* is in contemplation and that no one has been authorised by them to collect funds for any purpose.

The Attorney-General stated at the outset of the argument that the Crown was quite ready to adopt a course—it is not necessary to specify it—which would found a right in the applicant to come to the Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and further that he would, if desired, expedite the matter so as to enable the application to be heard at an early date. If this course is adopted, the jurisdiction of the Court cannot be questioned.

THE WAR.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S TELEGRAM.

INCREASES IN BRITISH ARMY EXPENDITURE.

THE EVILS OF GERMANY'S PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL ALLENBY'S MESSAGE.

MARTIAL LAW IN JERUSALEM.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the following telegram was received from General Allenby:—Jerusalem, two o'clock in the afternoon, December 11th. I entered the city officially at noon to-day with a few of my Staff Commanders, the French and Italian detachments, and the Military Attaches of France, Italy and the United States. The procession was all on foot. At Jaffa Gate I was received by the guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France and Italy.

The population received me well. Guards have been placed over the Holy Places. My Militray Governor is in touch with the Latin and Greek representatives. The Governor detailed an officer to supervise the Christian and Holy Places. The mosque of Omar and the surrounding area have been placed under Moslem control, and a military cordon of Indian Mohammedan officers and soldiers will be established round the mosque. Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem should pass this cordon without the permission of the Military Governor and the Moslem in charge of the mosque.

The following proclamation was read in my presence to the population in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek, and Russian from the steps of the Citadel and posted on the walls inside:—

THE PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

"To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity—The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I, therefore, here and now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form the administration of it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary. However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy, who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear or interruption.

Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of the three great religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these religions for many centuries, therefore do I make it known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment and pious bequest or customary place of prayer, of whatsoever form, of the three religions will be maintained and protected, according to the existing customs and beliefs of those whose faith they are sacred to." (Cheers.)

Guardians have been established at Bethlehem and at Rachel's Tomb. The tomb of Hebron has been placed exclusively under Moslem control. The hereditary custodians of the Wakf or pious Moslem foundations at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omar, who protected that church. (Cheers).

BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a Vote of Credit for £550,000,000, said it was estimated that the Vote of Credit for £400,000,000 moved on October 30th, would cover expenditure until January 9th. The new Vote would bring the total voted for the year to £2,450,000,000. The average daily expenditure for 63 days preceding December 1st was £6,794,000 exceeding the Budget estimate by £1,383,000 daily.

The total excess over the Budget estimate was £309,000,000, but £225,000,000 thereof were recoverable. Therefore, the excess over the Budget estimate of our daily expenditure was £350,000. One of the causes of the increased Army expenditure was the increase in our aviation programme. Another was the large number of Indian troops employed in Mesopotamia, and the largest amount was due to the advances of our Armies in France and Palestine. The estimates of advances to the Dominions have not been exceeded.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Bonar Law said that no state had ever entirely repudiated its debts. It is almost certain that sooner or later there will be a stable Government, and he believed a responsible Government would be ultimately established in Russia. If there were a stable Government, Russia knew that the development of her resources and prosperity would be impossible without financial assistance from other countries, and financial assistance would be impossible unless the previous debts were accepted by that Government. Therefore, he believed that the money would be recoverable sooner a later.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Admiralty announce:—The arrivals for the week were, 2,420, and the sailings 2,384.

Fourteen vessels over and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk, and 11 vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, December 13th.

In the Italian shipping returns for the week ending December 8th the number of arrivals is not specified. There were 369 departures.

One steamer of over and one under 1,600 tons were lost. One damaged vessel was benched. Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE GERMAN'S SILENT PENETRATION.

A FUTURE REMEDY SUGGESTED.

LONDON, December 13th.

Sir Edward Carson, presiding at a meeting of the Colonial Institute, where Mr. Fisher, ex-Minister of Trade and Customs in New Zealand, lectured on Imperial Trade, said that we were never again going to have the peaceful penetration of the amiable Germans. Nothing astonished him more than that Germany ever went to war. She had taken possession of three-fourths of London and almost every other city in the country. If the people of the British Empire ever again tolerated anything approaching what was in vogue before the war, the latter would have been waged vainly. People talked of a League of Nations. Let us, at all events, begin with the League of the British Nations.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

SENATE DISSOLVED FORCIBLY.

PETROGRAD, December 13th.

The Maximalists have forcibly dissolved the Senate. The Red Guards have arrested more Government officials.

Tereschenko and other Ministers, who are interned at the Peter Paul fortress, have addressed a declaration to the President of the Constituent Assembly protesting against the Bolshevik usurpation of authority.

A Petrograd news agency states that a decree was issued ordering the arrest and trial of the principal Cadet leaders, also requesting the Soviets to exercise surveillance over of the Cadet organisations with a view to prevent the latter from conferring with Generals Kaledin and Korniloff.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEMOBILISATION COMMENCED.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

A German semi-official statement reports that the Russian demolisation has already begun.

MAXIMALISTS COURTING THE COSSACKS.

PETROGRAD, December 12th.

The Maximalists have issued a manifesto beginning "Brother Cossacks," by promising to hand over to them the estates of landowners, also an immediate armistice and peace, urging them to arrest General Kaledin and General Korniloff and their associates and to hand them over to the Maximalists for public trial.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETROGRAD, December 11th.

The incendiary manifesto issued by the Military Revolutionary Committee, last night, was withdrawn at the last moment.

A number of processions celebrating the opening of the Constituent Assembly converged at the Tauride Palace, outside which a succession of ex tempore meetings were held, but up till four o'clock in the afternoon there were no disorders.

The Bolshevik Agency announces the establishment of Revolutionary Courts throughout Russia, consisting of soldiers, sailors, workmen and workwomen elected by the local Soviets.

A decisive split has occurred in the Congress of the Revolutionary Socialists between the Left and Right groups.

The Commissary of Foreign Affairs has issued a decree dismissing all Russian diplomats abroad who have failed to notify their consent to serve under the Soviets.

FRICTION BETWEEN BOLSHEVIKS AND GERMANY.

LONDON, December 12th.

That friction threatens to increase between the Bolsheviks and the Germans is indicated by the following telegram from the Petrograd Bolshevik Agency:—"The German Command on the Russo-German Front protests by wireless against the dissemination by aeroplane of leaflets, signed by Lenin and Trotsky, addressed to workmen and soldiers calling upon them to revolt. The German Generals consider this to be an intervention in the internal affairs of Germany. The Bolshevik organ *Pravda* replied, declaring that the Russian Delegation had not promised to pull down the Bolshevik flag, and that the statements contained in Herr Haase's speech on the occasion of the interpellation on the subject of demonstrations in honour of the Russian Revolution and a general peace raised doubts in Russian popular circles regarding the pacific intentions of the governing classes in Germany. The Russian Bourgeois Press, in demanding offensive action, uses these statements as arguments against the armistice and peace."

JAPANESE MANAGING VLADIVOSTOCK PORT.

LONDON, December 12th.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese Embassy confirms that Japanese troops have arrived at Vladivostock, reinforcing the Japanese engineers who have been managing the port and the Trans-Siberian terminus for some time.

ROUMANIA'S GENERALISSIMO

LONDON, December 15th.

The *Times'* correspondent at Jassy reports that General Prezan has been appointed Roumanian Generalissimo.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN MEXICO.

LONDON, December 12th.

German intrigue is rampant in Mexico. It is rumoured that General Carranza has sent three Generals to seize the Tampico oilfields. This is causing anxiety, in view of the German activites.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

LONDON, December 12th.

The following additional portion of Mr. Asquith's speech was received too late for publication in our yesterday's issue:—

Mr. Asquith thought that Lord Lansdowne's main argument was that the Allies, while warring vigorously, should endeavour to make it increasingly clear to the world that our war aims were rational and unselfish, that they were the aims for which we entered the war and that by the attainment thereof we were convinced that we might look for a durable peace, safeguarded by the conjoint authority of an international league.

FAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The interest with which Mr. Asquith's speech was awaited is reflected in the comments of the newspapers, which are relieved to find that he does not support Lord Lansdowne, though some take exception to his explanation of the latter's letter.

The *Times*, which accuses Lord Lansdowne of deliberately stabbing the Government in the back, says it is exceedingly glad that Mr. Asquith is firm against all temptation to support it.

The *Daily Chronicle* says nobody who appreciated the straightness and consistency of Mr. Asquith's statesmanship could have expected the recantation of the principles he defined when he held office.

The *Daily News* says Mr. Asquith has given the most precise and considered declaration of our war aims yet made by any European statesman.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the speech shows that the resolution of the British people is utterly unmoved by the recent German military successes.

ROUMANIA SIGNS ARMISTICE

LONDON, December 12th.

A Roumanian official report states:—We signed an armistice with the enemy.

HELPING OURSELVES FIRST

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law warned enemies that the longer the war lasted the less raw material there would be to go round, and as the Allies would help themselves first the less there would be for Germany.

RESTRICTED SALE OF MEAT

LONDON, December 12th.

It is officially announced that Lord Rhondda has restricted the retail sale of meat for the four weeks ending January 13th, 1918, to the sales during the four weeks prior to October 27th, 1917.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

ONE MILLION STERLING GIFT TO RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a message of sympathy had been sent to Halifax, also that £1,000,000 had been gifted to the Relief Fund.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC ARRESTED.

LONDON, December 12th.

The President of the Republic has been arrested owing to his refusal to resign.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

POSITIONS LOST AND RETAKEN.

LONDON, December 12th.

An Italian official report states:—Between the Brenta and the Piave the Austrians yesterday violently attacked Cold Della Berretta and Cold Dell Orso.

The Germans, with a strong force, stormed Mount Spinoncia and defences in the Calcina Valley.

The struggle continued all day.

We temporarily abandoned a few positions, but we re-occupied nearly all during our counter-attacks.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

BATTLE AT TAMARROKA.

PETROGRAD, December 12th.

The recent fighting at Tamarroka was between detachments of shock battalions, who declared themselves against the Maximalists and local troops with the sailors, Red Guards, infantry and armoured cars sent from Petrograd and troops from Kharkoff.

Fighting lasted all day and night, and there were many casualties.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Petrograd reports:—The shock battalions numbered 9,000, including Turcomans, regular cavalry, engineers and infantry. They left Mohileff when the Headquarters surrendered, and were proceeding to the Caucasus front by the last order of the late General Dukhonin, when they encountered the Maximalist troops near Bielgorod.

General Krylenko arrived during the battle.

Reports state that the shock battalions were defeated, but Cossack reinforcements from General Kaledin are coming up.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, December 13th.

A French *communique* states that there was lively reciprocal artillery activity on the various sectors.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANTAGONISTS DIGGING IN.

LONDON, December 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The comparative lull continues on the Cambrai front. Favoured with cold weather both sides are busy digging in, wiring and generally improving their respective positions.

The sound of heavy shelling comes from the vicinity of Bullecourt and Lagnicourt, the significance of which at present it is impossible to say.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, December 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night in the neighbourhood of Pontruet and north-westward of St. Quentin.

We repulsed a local attack northward of La Vacquerie.

THE REVERSAL OF FORTUNE AT CAMBRAI.

The *Times* urges a prompt and searching enquiry into the reversal of fortune at Cambrai.

The paper says that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig possesses the undiminished confidence of the Army and Nation, but his position largely depends upon the choice of his subordinates. His weakness, if it be a weakness, lies in his inveterate devotion to those serving him the longest—some perhaps too long.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AVIATION STATISTICS.

LONDON, December 12th.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy lost during November 22 balloons and 205 aeroplanes, 85 of which fell behind our lines. We lost 90 aeroplanes and two balloons.

BRUGES DOCKS BOMBED.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aircraft on Monday night dropped many tons of bombs on the Costacker aerodrome and Bruges docks. The results of the former attack were difficult to observe, but a fire was started at the latter.

All our machines returned.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAVOC IN TRIESTE HARBOUR

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

LONDON, December 12th.

An Italian official report states:—Our light craft on Sunday night penetrated the obstructions above and below water and entered Trieste.

Four torpedoes were discharged against two warships of the *Monarch* class.

All the torpedoes exploded.

The battleship *Wien* was sunk.

Our vessels returned safely, despite enemy torpedoings and intense fire.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN THE HOLY LAND.

CAPTURES BY GHURKAS.

LONDON, December 12th.

A Palestine official report states:—Our line was advanced midway between Jerusalem and Jaffa.

The Ghurkas captured Budrus and Sheikh Obeidrahid, northward of Midieh, killing 50 Turks.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS ADMIT "EVACUATION" WAS INVOLUNTARY.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

A German semi-official *communique* admits that the "evacuation" of Jerusalem was involuntary, but declares that the reason why the city fell was the Turco-German desire to prevent "ground sacred to all God-fearing peoples becoming the scene of bloody fighting."

The *communique* adds that the town is militarily worthless.

HOLY PLACES GUARDED.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George read a telegram from General Allenby announcing that he entered Jerusalem on foot on the 11th instant.

Guards were placed round holy places, and the Mosque of Omar was placed under Mohammedan control.

GENERAL ALLENBY ENTERS HOLY CITY.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that General Allenby entered Jerusalem yesterday.

"OCEAN TO OCEAN THROUGH CANADA."

LECTURE AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PORT OF HALIFAX.

Last night at the Helena May Institute, Mr. F. J. Turnbull delivered an interesting lecture on "Ocean to Ocean through Canada." There was a fairly large audience despite the inclement weather. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presided.

Mr. Turnbull said he intended to make his audience travel with him a thousand miles over three great ranges of mountains, a thousand miles across rolling prairies, more than a thousand miles along lakes, great and small, a thousand miles down a mighty river, and by then they would have travelled from ocean to ocean through Canada. He thought there should be spread broadcast amongst those who were yet unfamiliar with the opportunities Canada offered an accurate knowledge of the industrial possibilities, the scenic beauties, the agricultural and mineral wealth, and the boundless opportunities offered to the home-seeker, the investor, the agriculturist and the manufacturer. Canada was almost as large as Europe and was a land of fertile fields, splendid forests, lofty mountains, great rivers and wide-spreading lakes, and its widely varied climate was both stimulating and healthful.

Referring to the part Canada is playing in the present war, Mr. Turnbull said that she occupied an enviable position in the eyes of the world. Since the first call of the Motherland, Canada had given freely of her sons, who, on the field of honour, had won undying fame for her and all things Canadian. (Applause.) That she would continue to respond as long as necessity lasted was undoubted. Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, had said: "Canada is fully determined to spare no effort and shrink from no sacrifice to make triumphant the cause of the Allies." Five hundred plants were working night and day, assisting in the supply of munitions.

Side-tracked in the march of development through the nineteenth century, Canada had watched her neighbour across the border grow big and strong, winning for her great Union all the power, the fame, the title of America. Now all that was changed. A single decade had swept away all her diffidence and had replaced it by a spirit of boundless confidence and booming enterprise. For nearly a quarter of a century Canada called the men of the Old World to her, but only a few answered her call. It was only as the nineteenth century closed that the tide began fairly to set in the direction of Canada. What was the reason? Canada had at first the reputation of being frost-bound for the greater part of the year and of being a country quite unfit to live in. Now that was all changed, and Canada was looked upon as one of the most important dominions of the Mother Country.

Mr. Turnbull next showed several interesting slides, those of the Canadian Rockies being especially admired. Commencing from Victoria (B.C.) the lecturer took his audience across Canada, from the Selkirks and the Canadian Rockies, prairies, and wheat-belt, to the great industrial towns of Central and Eastern Canada, namely, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, etc., finally reaching the Port of Halifax.

Referring to Halifax, the lecturer said—"Halifax is the chief naval station in the American Continent, and is protected by eleven forts. It has a large and finely equipped dry docks. The harbour is six miles long, and is, it is said, capable of accommodating the combined naval fleets of the world. It has the advantage over other Canadian ports of being so free of ice that navigation is open all the year, and shipping can continue regularly through the winter. Since the beginning of the war this city has had a very important work to do, and has quietly gone on her way sending thousands upon thousands of Canadian soldiers and tons of ammunition across to the Mother Country, at the same time receiving thousands of wounded returning from the battle-fields to their homes. It was in thus serving her country that the recent appaling disaster has come to Halifax, bringing the city forcibly before our notice and sympathies. We learn, with horror, that of the 55,000 inhabitants over 2,000 have lost their lives, 5,000 have been injured, and 25,000 are homeless. When we know that the ship which collided with the Belgian Relief ship carried four thousand tons of one of the highest explosives known we cannot wonder that the result is one-third of Halifax in ruins."

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

FOR YOU!

WEATHER REPORT.

December 13th, at 1210.—No returns from Japan or Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly around the Formosa Channel, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it apparently remains highest over Korea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.34 inches, against an average of 82.43 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Cap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel	North winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 39-46 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction and position, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

SLOTHFUL SUBURBIA.

WOMEN WHO DO NOT WORK.

If you want to find the women who are not helping us to win the war go and live for a little while in any one of the suburbs of our large cities. There you will find the idle women in their hundreds—one may safely say in their thousands. They toil not, neither do they spin; they do their own work or the work of anyone else. They do not understand the meaning of the words "National Service," and it may be assumed that they are only dimly conscious that "there is a war on."

"Impossible," says someone. "All women are doing their bit in these days. This may have been true during the first year of the war, but it is utterly untrue now."

Unfortunately the accusation is justified every day by the conduct of these idle women. They make no pretence. They do not say that they are doing war work. They know that they are not, and they are quite content that all the world shall know it too.

"I have my home to attend to," says one. "This fuss about 'doing your bit' is all very well for the girls and for single women, but of course I must think of my husband."

Thinking of one's husband usually means thinking of oneself. The suburban woman is not too deeply concerned, as a rule, about her husband's comfort, but she studies her own ease with great attention. To begin with, this idle woman rises late in the morning. She may or may not have a maid. If she has one, she not infrequently feels that it is necessary for her physical well-being to take breakfast in bed. She rises when she is sufficiently rested and does a little housework of a trifling character. Then she sallies forth to do her shopping. Between the hours of eleven and twelve you may meet her in the shops. She is often seen at the pastrycook's, for she does not care about cooking at home. The maid cannot cook decently, and the mistress, to quote her own words, "can't be bothered." She lays in an ample supply of fruit tarts, jam tarts, meat pies, cooked ham, and as large a variety of cakes as the Food Controller will allow her to choose from.

She meets a few friends and enjoys a little gossip. She finds opportunity to remind certain of these that it is her "day" next Thursday, and tells others of the whist drive that is arranged for Saturday evening. She then goes home to luncheon, which consists largely of the products of the pastrycook's shop. After luncheon she rests, "because, you see, shopping is so very tiring in these days, when the shopkeepers are so disobliging and things so difficult to obtain."

After her rest she gets up, dresses herself gaily, and fares forth to drink some of her neighbour's afternoon tea.

* * * * *

Gossip and tea go together, and between five and six o'clock the woman returns home. She may then have to attend to the evening meal, high tea or dinner as the case may be, but very often this is left to the maid. After dinner she and her husband go to a concert or to the pictures, or they have a few friends in or themselves visit a friend. So ends the day.

Such a life as this will not help us to win the war, but the picture is typical of many a woman's day in this fourth year of war. Three years ago the suburban woman was not so lazy as she is now. The sudden alarm of war had roused her a little. She held "knitting teas," and while her friends and she gossiped they also made woollen comforts for the troops. Now the knitting is not seen. Suburbia has lost interest in it.

"Wool is so dear. I really cannot afford to buy it, and the things are not wanted," says the idle woman, and she picks up her unnecessary crochet with an easy conscience.

Let it not be thought that the women who work are forgotten. They merit, and they have, our greatest respect. But none but those who are blind can be ignorant of the fact that there are still many, even in these days of difficulty, bereavement, and sore trial, who have not yet been aroused from their slothful habits of pre-war days.—E. L. in the *Daily Mail*.

TOMMY'S TREASURY.

THE BUSIEST MONEY-CHANGING OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

The busiest money-changing office in the world is that at Victoria Station, London, where soldiers on leave receive English money for French. In September all records were beaten. One day the amount changed reached £16,800, and on nearly every other day it was over £16,000. Since the opening of the office two and a half years ago more than £3,000,000 has been exchanged.

Practically all this was the property of N.C.Os. and privates. Officers change their money on the boats. When "Tommy" comes home on seven days leave he sometimes has £100 in his pocket, and several sums have exceeded this. It is by no means uncommon for £50 or £60 to be handed over the counter. Nor is the solitary franc unknown. It realises 8½d.

There have been many instances where a soldier has gone away with his little pile of notes and coins and, after counting them carefully, has come back to say he has been given too much. In only one case has a man complained of receiving too little. He said he paid in £80 in French notes and received only £70 in English. His name and address were taken so that, if his statement were true, the difference could be sent to him. At the end of the day there was £10 over, and that sum was forwarded. His wife, in acknowledging it, sent the cashier a postal order for 2s. 6d. as a reward.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

[BY CARL ACKERMAN.]

In September, 1915, while the German army was moving against Russia like a surging sea, I was invited to go to the front near Vilna. During the intervening months I had observed and recorded as much as possible the growing indignation in Germany because the United States permitted the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies. In June I had had an interview with Secretary of State von Jagow, in which he protested against the attitude of the United States Government, and said that America was not acting as neutral as Germany did during the Spanish-American war. He cited page 168 of Andrew D. White's book, in which Ambassador White said he persuaded Germany not to permit a German ship laden with ammunition and consigned for Spain to sail. I thought that, if Germany had adopted such an attitude toward America, in justice to Germany Washington should adopt the same position. After Von Jagow gave me the facts in possession of the Foreign Office, and after he had loaned me Mr. White's book, I looked up the data. I found to my astonishment that Mr. White reported to the State Department that a ship of ammunition sailed from Hamburg, and that he had not protested, although the Naval Attaché had requested him to do so. The statements of Von Jagow and Mr. White's in his autobiography did not agree with the facts. Germany did send ammunition to Spain, but Wilhelmstrasse was using Mr. White's book as proof that the Krupp interests did not supply our enemy in 1898.

KRUPP GUNS IN RUSSIAN FORTS.

The latter part of November I entered Kovno, the important Russian fortress, eight days after the army captured it. I was escorted, together with other foreign correspondents, from one fort to another, and shown what the 42cm. guns had destroyed. I saw 400 machine-guns which were captured, and 1,300 pieces of heavy artillery. The night before, at a dinner party, the officers had argued against the United States because of the shipment of supplies to Russia. They said that if the United States had not aided Russia, that country would not have been able to resist the invaders. I did not know the facts, but I accepted their statements. When I was shown the machine guns I examined them and discovered that every one of the 400 was made at Essen or Magdeburg, Germany. Of the 1,300 pieces of artillery every cannon was made in Germany except a few English ship guns. Kovno was fortified by German artillery, not American.

A few days later I entered Vilna; this time I was moving with the advance column. At dinner that night with General von Weber, the commander of the city, the subject of American arms and ammunition was again brought up. The General said they had captured from the Russians an American machine gun. He added that they were bringing it in from Smorgon to show the Americans. When it reached us the stamp, written in English, showed that it was manufactured by Vickers (Limited), England. Being unable to read English, the officer who reported the capture thought the gun was made in the United States.

In Roumania last December I followed General von Falkenhayn's armies to the forts of Bucharest. On Thanksgiving Day I crossed by automobile the Schurduck Pass. The Roumanians had defended, or attempted to defend, this road by mounting armoured guns on the crest of one of the mountain ranges in the Transylvanian Alps. I examined a whole position here and found all turrets were made in Germany.

I did not doubt that the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies had been a great aid to them. (I was told in Paris, later, on my way to the United States, that if it had not been for the American ammunition factories France would have been defeated long ago.) But when Germany argued that the United States was not neutral in permitting these shipments to leave American ports, Germany was forgetting what her own arms and munition factories had done for Germany's enemies. When the Krupp works sold Russia the defences for Kovno, the German Government knew these weapons would be used against Germany some day, because no nation except Germany could attack Russia by way of that city. When Krupps sold war supplies to Roumania, the German Government knew that if Roumania joined the Allies these supplies would be used against German soldiers. But the Government was careful not to report these facts in German newspapers. And, although Secretary of State von Jagow acknowledged to Ambassador Gerard that there was nothing in international law to justify a change in Washington's position, Von Jagow's statements were not permitted to be published in Germany.

To understand Germany's resentment over Mr. Wilson's interference with the submarine warfare, three things must be taken into consideration:

(1.)—The Allies' charge that all Germans are "Huns and Barbarians."

(2.)—The Battle of the Marne and the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States.

(3.)—The intrigue and widening breach between the army and navy and the Foreign Office.

THE CHARGE OF BARBARISM.

One weapon the Allies used against Germany, which was more effective than all others, was the Press. When the English and French indicted the Germans as "Barbarians and Huns," as "pirates," and "uncivilised" Europeans, it cut the Germans to the quick; it affected men and women so terribly that Germans feared these attacks more than they did the combined military might of their enemies. This is readily understood when one realises that before the war the thing the Germans prided themselves on was their commerce and their civilisation—their Kultur. Before the war the world was told by every German what the nation had done for the poor, what strides the scientists had made in research work, and what progress the business men had made in extending their commerce at the expense of competitors.

While some Government officials foresaw the disaster which would come to Germany if this national vanity was paraded before the whole world, their advice and counsel were ignored. Consul-General Kiliani, the chief German official in Australia before the war, told me he had reported repeatedly to the Foreign Office that German business men were injuring their own opportunities by bragging so much of what they had done and what they would do. He said if it continued the whole world would be leagued against Germany; that public opinion would be so strong against German goods that they would lose their markets. Germany made the whole world fear her commercial might by this foolish bragging.

So when the war broke out and Germans were attacked for being uncivilised in Belgium, for breaking treaties, and for disregarding the opinion of the world, it was but natural that German vanity should resent it. Germans feared nothing but God and public opinion. They had such exalted faith in their army they believed they could gain by might what they had lost in prestige throughout the world. This is one of the reasons the German people arose like one man when war was declared. They wished and were ready to show the world that they were the greatest people ever created.

The German explanation of why they lost the Battle of the Marne is interesting, not alone because of the explanation of the defeat, but because it shows why the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States was such a poisonous pill to the army. Shortly after my arrival in Berlin Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Under-Secretary of State, said the greatest scandal in Germany after the war would be the investigation of the reasons for the shortage of ammunition in September, 1914. He did not deny that Germany was prepared for a great war. He must have known at the time what the Director of the Post and Telegraph knew on August 2nd, 1914, when he wrote Announcement No. 3.—The German army must have known the same thing, and if it had prepared for war, as every German admits it had, then preparations were made to fight nine nations. But there was one thing which Germany failed to take into consideration. Zimmermann said, and that was the shipment of supplies from the United States. Then, he added, there were two reasons why the Battle of the Marne was lost—one, because there was not sufficient ammunition; and, two, because the reserves were needed to stop the Russian invasion of East Prussia. I asked him whether Germany did not have enormous stores of ammunition on hand when the war began. He said there was sufficient ammunition for a short campaign, but that the Ministry of War had not mobilised sufficient ammunition factories to keep up the supplies. He said this was the reason for the downfall of General von Herringen, who was Minister of War at the beginning of hostilities.

After General von Kluck was wounded and returned to his villa in Wilmersdorf, a suburb of Berlin, I took a walk with him in his garden and discussed the Marne. He confirmed what Zimmermann stated about the shortage of ammunition, and added that he had to give up his reserves to General von Hindenburg, who had been ordered by the Kaiser to drive the Russians from East Prussia.

ARMY, NAVY, AND FOREIGN OFFICE AT VARIANCE.

At the very beginning of the war, although no intimations were permitted to reach the outside world, there was a bitter controversy between the Foreign Office, as headed by the Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg; the Navy Department, headed by Grand Admiral von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff. The Chancellor delayed mobilisation of the German army three days. For this he never has and never will be forgiven by the military authorities. During those stirring days of July and August, when General von Moltke, Von Tirpitz, Von Falkenhayn, Krupps, and the Rhine Valley industrial leaders were clamouring for war and for an invasion of Belgium, the Kaiser was being urged by the Chancellor and the Foreign Office to heed the proposals of Sir Edward Grey for a Peace Conference. But the Kaiser, who was more of a soldier than a statesman, sided with his military friends. The war was on, not only between Germany and the Entente, but between the Foreign Office and the army and navy. This internal fight, which began in July, 1914, became German's bitterest struggle, and from time to time the odds went from one side to another. The army accused the diplomats of blundering in starting the war. The Foreign Office replied that it was the lust for power and victory which poisoned the military leaders which caused the war. Belgium was invaded against the counsel of the Foreign Office. But when the Chancellor was confronted with the actual invasion and the violation of the treaty he was compelled by force of circumstance, by his position and responsibility to the Kaiser, to make his famous speech in the Reichstag, in which he declared: "Emergency knows no law."

But when the Allied fleet swept German ships from the high seas and isolated a nation which had considered its international commerce one of its greatest assets, considerable animosity developed between the army and navy. The army accused the navy of stagnation. Von Tirpitz, who had based his whole naval policy upon a great navy, especially upon battleship and cruiser units, was confronted by his military friends with the charge that he was not prepared. As early as 1908 Von Tirpitz had opposed the construction of submarines. Speaking in the Reichstag when naval appropriations were debated, he said Germany should rely upon a battleship fleet and not upon submarines. But when he saw his great inactive navy in German waters, he switched to the submarine idea of a blockade of England. In February, 1915, he announced his submarine blockade of England with the consent of the Kaiser, but without the approval of the Foreign Office.

By this time the cry, "Gott strafe England," had become the most popular battle shout in Germany. The Von Tirpitz blockade announcement made this battle-cry real. It made him the national hero. The German Press, which at that time was under three different censors, turned its entire support over-night to the Von Tirpitz plan. The Navy Department, which even then was not only anti-British but anti-American, wanted to sink

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

BOLO AND THE PARIS "JOURNAL."

M. HUMBERT'S EXPLANATION.

EFFORTS TO SILENCE A PATRIOTIC NEWSPAPER.

M. Charles Humbert has published in the *Journal* a long statement addressed to his readers under the heading:—"Why I needed Bolo's money."

He reminds them that he is a Lorrainer by birth, and has devoted his life to the one sole work of national defence. For this reason he entered the Army, for this reason he left the Army for journalism, the Chamber, and finally the Senate. The *Journal* was, he continues, for 19 years an incomparable instrument in his hands and enjoyed entire freedom in its columns to express his thoughts.

"Ah, how well I remember," he says, "my stupor and emotion on suddenly learning in July, 1915, that the *Journal* was going to be sold! A group of financiers were, it was said, about to purchase the newspaper and turn it into a company. The news was doubly grave, for the purchase of a newspaper in war time is not such an attractive business proposition that one does not feel prompted to ask the real intentions of those furnishing the funds, and a *régime of sociétés anonymes* can cloak all manner of suspicious manœuvres.

"My lifework was in danger. It was at the most decisive and critical moment of my career that at the same time the fate of my country was at stake. It was in July, 1915, when our field artillery was visibly dwindling, owing to bursting guns, at the time when a Senatorial Commission had to wring from the Government the measures which were our salvation . . . when I had to write daily articles in the teeth of the opposition of certain military chiefs and even of public opinion."

M. Humbert went to M. Letellier, put the whole matter before him, and received the assurance that the *Journal* would not be sold unless M. Humbert was among the purchasers. That evening M. Letellier saw the prospective purchasers and learned from them that it was their intention to get rid of M. Humbert and at the same time of his campaign. M. Letellier informed them that they must give a pledge to M. Humbert that his work for national defence would not be compromised. M. Humbert had an interview with the prospective purchasers, MM. Desouches and Lenoir—the latter died a month later—and learned from them that they disposed of £400,000 which came from the estate of Lenoir Père. M. Humbert says:—

"I learned subsequently that this was not the source of the money with which the *Journal* was to be bought." M. Desouches offered a guarantee to M. Humbert that he would be managing director and president of the new company, and a contract was signed giving him full editorial control.

Soon, however, M. Humbert's eyes were opened by the fact that M. Lenoir, in the interval between the foundation of the company and his own appointment as director, had received £40,000 as commission. Next M. Humbert had to request M. Desouches to retire from the board of directors. Matters grew worse and the situation became intolerable. Presently M. Humbert learned that efforts were being made to break the contract, and he was advised he had no remedy. Finally M. Lenoir and those with him agreed to sell to M. Humbert 1,100 out of their 2,000 shares. This was at the end of December, 1915. The sum fixed as purchase money was £220,000, of which £40,000 was to be paid down and the remainder in four years.

A few months later, on the eve of the Verdun offensive, M. Humbert's opponents sought to have the sale nullified and called upon him to pay the whole of the purchase money immediately. It was at this crisis that Bolo presented himself and became co-proprietor with M. Humbert.

"I needed Bolo's money," says M. Humbert, "because the *Journal* had been sold, because its purchasers' sole object was to close my mouth, and because to maintain and continue my work I had suddenly to find the value of the shares assuring me control of the paper. As to the use made of this money not one centime went to myself or the *Journal*, which is self-supporting by advertisments and sales. Bolo's money was applied first to the reimbursement of my account at Morgan's Bank of the first instalment of £40,000 which I had made out of my private fortune and the remainder passed from the coffers of the banks where it was deposited to those of Maître Brunet, M. Lenoir's solicitor.

"As for the 1,100 shares, they are in the safe custody of the Crédit Lyonnais in my name. They have since never left it and I swear that no influence will ever make them leave it while the war lasts."—*Times*.

every ship on the high seas. When the United States lodged its protest on February 12th the German navy wanted to ignore it. The Foreign Office was inclined to listen to President Wilson's arguments. Even the people, while they were enthusiastic for a submarine war, did not want to estrange America if they could prevent it. The Von Tirpitz Press Bureau, which knew that public opposition to its plan could be overcome by raising the cry that America was not neutral in aiding the Allies with supplies, launched an anti-American campaign. It came to a climax one night when Ambassador Gerard was attending a theatre party. As he entered the box he was recognised by a group of Germans, who shouted insulting remarks because he spoke English. Then someone else remarked that America was not neutral by shipping arms and ammunition.

The Foreign Office apologised the next day, but the navy did not. And, instead of listening to the advice of Secretary of State Von Jagow, the navy sent columns of inspire articles to the newspapers attacking President Wilson, and telling the German people that the United States had joined the Entente in spirit if not in action.—*Daily Telegraph*.

PROPER USE OF MAN-POWER

[BY HALL CAINE.]

Without personal disrespect it may, perhaps, be said that whether Lord Milner or Sir Auckland Geddes is to conduct the new campaign for the co-ordination of Man Power is not a matter of great national importance, and therefore it is not a subject worth quarrelling about. Except so far as names indicate tendencies, and a man's past casts a light on his future (a condition of rare occurrence in these days), it is scarcely a matter of any national importance whatever. What is of importance to the nation at this moment is that to the task of estimating and reassorting the remaining man-power of the kingdom some recognisable principles should at least be brought.

Hitherto we have made grievous mistakes, and it is small comfort to reflect that our enemies have also made them. Most of these mistakes have been due to haste and the lack of reflection, but many have come of almost complete indifference to the lessons of histo , utter disregard of the plain laws of nature and appalling want of the knowledge of men.

When, at the outbreak of the war, we began to count and gather up our man-power we did not reflect, and perhaps could not foresee, that the whole theory and practice of modern warfare would be found to have so changed that the first needs of the wars of a hundred years ago, or even of fifty, were no longer likely to apply. In earlier days battles were fought and won solely or mainly, on the field of battle. Now they are fought and won equally at the base, and almost more than equally at home. Not seeing this in advance we swept every Volunteer to the front, with the result that we lost the balance of our man-power, and have never been able to recover it. Hence the shortage of munitions in 1915, and the general want of co-ordination between the Army and the sources of its supply.

WASTE OF THE BEST TYPES.

At the beginning of the war, too, we failed to see that trench warfare, and the consequent warfare of mechanical forces which was an almost certain development, would make an entirely new demand on the qualities of man-power for the field. We began by flinging a vast quantity of the finest human capital of the world into the firing-line—our clearest brains, the most perfect examples of our race, the young men who might have been expected to carry on our species to a higher development. Hence the waste (but for the high motive prompting the sacrifice) of the best types of manhood, which is the consequence of all warfare, has never been greater, more grievous, and perhaps more unpardonable than during the present war.

At the beginning of the war, too, and down to this day, in counting the man-power of the nation, we kept our eyes so steadfastly fixed on its physical necessities that we gave little or no thought to its moral duties. War requires physical strength, and as the highest physical strength belongs to the period of youth, we decided, not for the first time in the history of the world, that our young men should fight our battles. In its physical aspect this decision (assuming that it is carried out justly) is probably beyond question, but on its moral side it has hardly a word to say for itself. The wars of the world usually come out of the evils of the past. They are generally the fruits of error, want of forethought, gross injustice, wicked avarice and cruel tyranny on the part of the generations who are now exercising the rights of government, or the generations who have previously exercised them. In strict justice the people who make mischief should mend it. But that is not the way of nations when they go to war. Thus the young men, by reason of their strength, must pay for the old men's errors, or at least their misfortunes, and the only moral justification we have for standing by while they do so is to be found in the thought that they are at the same time rectifying the blunders of our past and securing for themselves a better future.

THE ENTIRE NATION AT WAR.

If it had been recognized earlier that a great war is not now merely a struggle of soldiers on the battlefield, but the universal effort of the entire nation, concentrated on one task in a thousand different activities, we should not have left unemployed an immense mass of man-power that is just beyond the military ages. We should also have been spared the nauseous spectacle of vast numbers of men in the full vigor of life using their blatant voice on the platform, in the Press and in Parliament for the sole purpose of reviling with every note of slander the young men who have not rushed forward to protect them. "I shall never ask another man to do what I cannot do myself," said Lord Rosebery in the early days of the war. Many who are no longer young have felt like that. And the past three years of war have furnished no facts more disgusting to some of us (amidst scenes of spontaneous sacrifice on the part of the young manhood of the Empire, which, as we are not ashamed to say, have again and again brought the tears to our eyes) than the selfish waste of man-power among young men who, perfectly fit for national service, have done nothing but carry on their private businesses, eat well, sleep soft, and fight with their mouths.

As a consequence of these errors in our theory of man-power, our mistakes in practice have been many and serious. We began by saying, in effect, that if a man was of any of the ages that lie between 18 and 41, his only proper place was in the field. In the light of modern warfare this was a blunder of the most disastrous character, equally hurtful to the national interest in the man-power it wasted and in the man-power it did not use. Now we know that a young man may be better employed in the forge, or the factory, or even the office, than in the trenches. All depends on the young man, his capacity and the national necessities. To make the test of age (a reasonable test in general) the final and absolute arbiter was a crude, wasteful, inhuman, and stupid error. In actual practice it has never been possible to do so.

Then we went on to say, by way of modification of the crudity of the age test, that if a man within the military ages were unmarried, he ought to go to the front before the married man was

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

VON TIRPITZ ON THE U-BOAT.

GERMANY MUST HOLD OUT.

The Berlin *Post* quotes an interview with Admiral von Tirpitz on submarine war. Admiral von Tirpitz said:—

So long as the sinkings exceed the possible increase of tonnage—and all experts are agreed that this will actually be the case in the future also—final victory over England may be expected with absolute certainty. The submarine war needs time; one must not expect victory immediately, but we may go forward resolutely to this next war winter. We may have confidence that we can hold out till the effect of the submarine war asserts itself."

"Is it not possible, your Excellency," asked the reporter, "according to human judgment to fix a time to-day with certainty when the full effect of the submarine war will manifest itself?"

Admiral von Tirpitz declined to bind himself to any definite period, and said:—

"The moment of success cannot be fixed to a month, but if we hold fast victory is absolutely certain. Economically and as regards raw materials we are, in my opinion, stronger than France and Italy. The capacity for holding out of the English cannot yet quite be estimated. The decisive factor, however, is that, while we cover four-fifths of our economic needs from our own production, England must fetch four-fifths from overseas."

Finally Admiral von Tirpitz reiterated his firm confidence in a German victory, but added:—

"Naturally, if we whine for peace we attain the opposite of that which we should attain. The confidence of our own people would be crippled, while the will of our enemies to conquer would be stimulated.

"The centre of gravity of our policy lies in the Belgian question."

With flashing eyes and thumping the table with his fist, Admiral von Tirpitz exclaimed with emotion:—

"We stand in the hour of destiny for our people, as I recently said at the Philharmonic Hall. What is at stake is neither more nor less than this: Shall Germany fall or not? If only the people would undestand that, Germany cannot assert herself as a world Power against England unless she bases her position *vis-à-vis* England on might."

called upon. In the light of the human call of wife and children this seemed to be, and was, a very proper and reasonable limitation of the call of the State, but it was nevertheless a cause of shocking waste of valuable man-power, and even of bitter hardship. If the horrible and inhuman business of war is that of securing for the protection of the nation the largest number of effectives at the least cost to the national welfare, the terrible fact is clear that the marriage test is almost valueless.

EACH TO HIS PLACE.

Again as the true character of modern warfare became apparent to the nation, we went on to say that it was the duty of every man fit for work and not already engaged in an industry that was essential to the life of the nation, to submerge all his activities in an organised form of national service. In the light of the increasing demand for man-power this, too, looked like a reasonable call, but, as first formulated, it proved to be our greatest blunder. We ought to have seen our error from those first days in which we were told that to win the victory that was necessary to our safety, the barrister must be prepared to work side by side with the navy. The most sincere democracy might have reasonably rebelled again at that egregious dictum. And it did. Silently, without stir, the nation killed the scheme for national service on such lines by leaving it alone.

No wonder. Hardly anything more palpably in opposition to natural law could have been conceived. We have only to think of the long processes of selection and adaptation, whereby each and all of us through the years of peace, generation after generation, are fitted to the various niches we fill, so that, notwithstanding all the accidents and errors that come of poverty, inequality of education, misgovernment and misfortune, we are, as a whole, doing the work we are best suited to do—by muscle and hand and voice and nerve—and then reflect on the wild and crude design of violently changing all this in a month, a week, a day, at the call of a Government in need of man-power, to see why National Service failed, and richly deserved to fail. To have made it compulsory as its first basis would have been to create chaos and perhaps even provoke revolution.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNT.

If, at the beginning, we had conscripted the entire manhood and womanhood of the nation for the nation's need, and then proceeded to call upon it, not on the arbitrary and artificial ground of birth and marriage certificate, but on the natural ground of capacity, experience and adaptability, we should have avoided one-half the hardships, the inequalities and the injustices of the past three years, and all the same employed, in their proper channels of activity, a vast number of persons who have been doing nothing for the State while their fellows have done more than their share, saved immense sums of money, kept down the cost of the campaign, made profiteering practically impossible, and prevented the development of the present scandalous condition of people growing boundlessly and shamelessly rich out of the war.

Not by violently disturbing the operation of the silent and inexorable laws of nature, but by observing them and working in obedience to them, is the man-power of a nation to be turned to the best account at a time of national need. That is the lesson which is now before whomsoever it may fall to at this moment to gather up and co-ordinate our remaining man-power for our final effort to overcome the last resistance of our enemies. The task is a great and difficult one. It is also a task of immense necessity. The character of the peace depends upon it. All the world wants peace, for all the world is bleeding to death from the wounds of war. But there is this difference between the peace our enemies want and the peace we want, and it is happily possible to put it in a nutshell—our enemies want a peace that will last ten years; we want a peace that will last for ever.—*Daily Chronicle.*

WHAT NEUTRALS DO NOT UNDERSTAND.

WHY WE FIGHT.

[BY ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON, STOCKHOLM]

It would be immodest to ignore the fact that my name continues to be a stereotyped headline in the pro-German papers. One journal gratefully records that I am only staying a few weeks, and hopes that this "welcome news" may be regarded as a promise. The same paper prints correspondence suggesting that I should be pushed out of the country by the Government "as a punishment to him and a warning to others."

In reply to this rather rude but not altogether unpleasing suggestion I have written a letter, which appears in the evening papers, dealing with various charges of inexactitude, and concluding:—

"But all this—what is it all? The world is in hell. The business of serious people is not to quibble about words or seek smart polemical advantages, but to put out the eruption of hell's flames on earth. We English have it deep-rooted in the hard grain of us that we are fighting in this war for right against wrong, for the thing which is true against the thing which is a lie, for people's justice against an oppressor's brutal force, for democratic civilisation against feudal militarism, for the rights of all people, however small and weak, to choose their own mode of life and rule-ship, for the establishment of an arbitration tribunal in place of the savage arena of war.

"We were brutally dragged into this fight, but, being in, by God we will fight, be it one year or fifty, till we win or die. Just as surely and relentlessly as we smashed the mad ambition of Louis the Fourteenth and the world-conquering craze of Napoleon, just so surely and relentlessly, though perhaps as slowly, shall we shatter the criminal aggression of the Kaiser.

"This is not an opinion in England; it is a religion. This faith to me is as deep as life, and I think I can speak for our people. I feel deeply. I write strongly. Therefore I am in no mood to split words with smart critics. This thing is not a lawyer's argument. It is a life-and-death struggle for humanity's progress.

"Right is right and wrong is wrong. It was not England who started this war. It was not England who burned and butchered Belgium. Stick fast to facts and damn the details. Anyhow, don't mind me!"

HUN "MAGNANIMITY."

The common talk here about the war expresses intense admiration for the invincible might of Germany, as evidenced by the maintenance of her conquests, combined with wonder at the magnanimity of her readiness to grant peace. Even a pro-Entente Socialist said to me to-day:—"Whatever one's views as to the causes of the war may be, one must admire Germany's wondrous efficiency, organisation, and unconquerable strength."

I ventured to remonstrate to the effect that admiration was scarcely the sort of feeling which should be inspired by thoroughness in the preparation for crime. I suggested disgust or horror as more suited to the requirements of the case. My friend smiled that superior, cynical, irritating smile which neutrals reserve for earnest expressions of belief in Germany's undivided responsibility for the war, and lightly answered, "Ah, that is the Englishman's view."

I hotly retorted that it was the view of the man who had not in the chaos of the war lost consciousness of the difference between right and wrong. My friend smiled again indulgently and, placidly ignoring the challenge, proceeded:—"Anyhow, it is evident you cannot beat Germany. Why not make peace? Germany is evidently willing."

It is inconceivably maddening that a man professing sympathy with our cause, admitting the cunning with which the attack was prepared, and recognising the abominable wickedness of the manner in which an inoffensive, helpless little neutral country was butchered for a "military necessity" should yet be obviously persuaded that we share the blood-guiltiness for declining the enemy's politic readiness to talk peace now that his monstrous plot has failed. We are at long last ready and the tide of victory has turned. But the neutral mind is built just that way, even that sort which inclines to our side and it is evident everywhere that the astute, untiring German propagandists unceasingly manipulate that eccentric kink through their faithful Press.

A shining example of this is an article in the Swedish *Daily Paper* (*Svenska Dagbladet*) which blandly informs its readers that Germany only declines to surrender Belgium because it holds it as a pawn in the game, even as England holds the German colonies. The difference between right and wrong has again missed this neutral's notice, or perhaps is not considered useful.

The real meaning and purpose of his case peep out in another sentence which concedes, with the characteristic air of neutral detachment, that Belgium's independence after the war is desirable, but, airily continues the editor, Germany is not unwilling to meet this desire if she obtains guarantees.

This is a fair example of what Mark Twain called the "lie of silent assertion." It conveys the false impression of Germany's generous disinterestedness, but does not tell readers that Germany's stipulation for guarantees involves, as Bethmann-Hollweg told Mr. Gerard, the holding of the forts, railways, and ports and the maintaining of an army of occupation, which is practically equivalent or preparatory to annexation. The Swedish reader knows nothing of these details. "That seems nice and reasonable," he comments. "England evidently continues the cruel struggle for her own selfish aims and aggrandisement or she would end the war on these noble terms."

GERMAN SPIES.

HOW TO MEET THE PROBLEM.

The man in London to whom is entrusted the enforcement of the British espionage laws is Basil Thomson, the Assistant Commissioner of Police. In all the Allied countries no other official has to deal with so many German suspects. In the following interview, which was obtained by an attaché of the British Official Press Bureau, Mr. Thomas says some interesting things about German spy activities in England. "For the first eighteen months of the war," he said, "we were swamped with information from all kinds of people. Most of it was inaccurate. Then there were the various crises. Take the wireless, for instance. Every old typewriter which was heard tapping at night was supposed to be a wireless apparatus. Also there were the lights. They died hard. Persons fancied that neighbours were signalling to a house opposite by lights in the window. In some cases the flashes were due to branches of trees swaying before a lighted window; in one they were due to a girl brushing her hair before an electric light. None seemed to consider that if the supposed enemy wished to communicate with the person on the other side of the street an easy way would have been to walk over or drop a letter in the box.

"We had the tricks of schoolboys, who wrote spying letters, dropped them, and waited to see what would happen. Followed the woman who had heard a foreign language on a tram. She usually was certain that a woman had been talking to a Prussian officer. Generally we received this information a day late. Of course, you have heard of the famous German recognized in the street by his English fiancee, who always exclaimed, 'Oh, Fritz!' whereupon the man jumped into a taxi and disappeared—not an unnatural proceeding for an Englishman suddenly and reproachfully addressed as 'Fritz' by a charming stranger. The 'Fritz' in these cases varied from a German professor up to the late Governor-General of Belgium.

"Now and again we received word of the governess who was known to have a box full of bombs. Mixed up with one of these yarns came the pseudo information that a dying German, grateful to his English nurse, had, before breathing his last, whispered, 'Beware of the tubes after May.' From one person to another we discovered that one of the governess bomb stories had emanated from a charwoman in a board school on the south side of the river. The charwoman had told the housekeeper and the housekeeper told the assistant mistress, who told it to the mistress, and so forth, until, embellished, it reached Scotland Yard. However, I can say that in many instances useful information has been received from the public.

"It must be taken into consideration that in the early stages of the war espionage in England might have been extremely valuable, if successful. The enemy wants to know the movements of troops, how many, their quality, the numbers of guns, and so forth. But when the war has been on for three years the enemy knows that every available man is at the firing line. Therefore, he probably wants to obtain the information quickly from behind the front. Of course, there is the perennial question as to what the Navy is doing. But military espionage in England has greatly dwindled in importance.

"America is at th e stage when this military espionage is extremely valuable. There is the vexed question of censorship. Postal censorship for a country newly entering the war is, perhaps, the most important step against espionage. In the beginning of the war information was always sent by post or telegraph as soon as the carrying of letters by passengers was prohibited. It is possible to circumvent ciphers because, though you can stop all the cipher which does not make sense, there are always the trade and business letters that can be used to any extent by spies. You have only to call a battleship a sardine tin and a battle cruiser Quaker Oats and send an order for groceries, and, unless the police can show that the person receiving the order is a piano tuner, or something equally remote from the grocery trade, little can be done."

Asked about the fascinating German blonde, spying for her country, always able to imitate a French manner of speaking English, and so forth, Mr. Thomas said, bluntly:—

"Women spies on the enemy side have been utterly unsuccessful in this war. In France the German women contrived to give themselves away and in England they were handicapped by their ignorance concerning military matters and technical names. They didn't know the difference between a battleship, a destroyer, and a cruiser. They would call a platoon a division, and a battalion a division.

"The German has been persistent in his effort to make use of the lower-class Belgians. They are, of course, primed with a story of their escape; they have braved the electric wires around Belgium, and a thousand things. The yarn is generally over-coloured, and after a little questioning they break down. When a story is lurid and melodramatic it's time to look it up.

"Out of the numerous nationalities engaged in espionage I should say that the simplest and easiest to detect is the German, and next the Belgian. The German has his story pat and as long as he's allowed to keep to the lines he runs as smoothly as a tram car; but once you get him on to the side track and ask him about his school life, the name of his schoolmaster, a description of his old home in America, he breaks down, and, once having broken down, he owns up and tells the truth.

"The Latin, on the other hand, has a quicker moving brain when it comes to lying. Convicted out of his own mouth, he cheerfully tells a fresh series of lies and asks you to forget all about the former story. The most difficult of all to handle are the Irish. The Irish spy is as frank and open as you could wish, but unless you have unexpected documentary evidence you are not likely to get any further with him."

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793

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS		TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday,	14th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KOONSHING"	Saturday,	15th Dec., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday,	18th Dec., D'light.
HOIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday,	18th Dec., D'light.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday,	20th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday,	21st Dec., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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31

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA & MACASSAR		14th Dec.	KOBE
TIMANOEK ...	JAVA	20th Dec.	25th Dec.	SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM...	AMOY	29th Dec.	31st Dec.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

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OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" 27th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

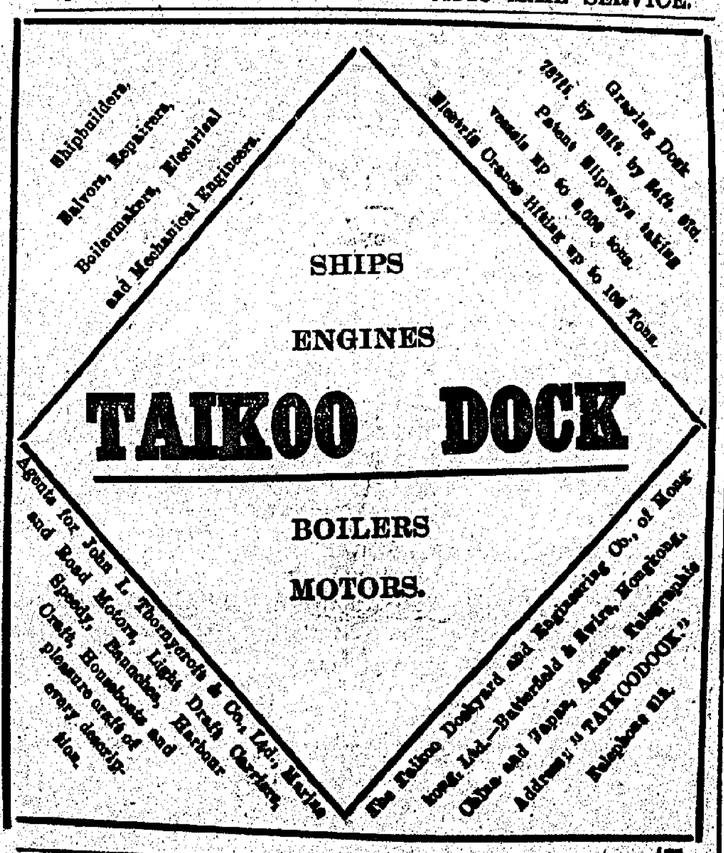
Steamers	Tonnage	To sail.
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
"RINDJANI"	8,000	... 19th Dec.
"KAWI"	8,000	... 26th Dec.
"GROTIUS"	10,000	... 2nd Jan.
"VONDEL"	10,000	... 9th Jan.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.		
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	... 15th Dec.
"OPHIR"	8,000	... 29th Dec.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	... 12th Jan.
"WILIS"	8,000	... 26th Jan.

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[32

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669

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12TH DECEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.32	40	83	SE	3	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.09*	52	100	ENE	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.06	54	100	E	6	r
Sharp Peak	"	29.89	63	83	W	1	of
Amoy	"	29.93	69	84	WSW	2	o-
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.92	64	88	W	4	o
Taichu	"	29.92	64	—	—	3	o
Tainan	"	29.92	64	—	N	2	o
Koshun	"	29.89	72	—	ENE	4	o
Pescadores	"	29.92	68	—	N	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.90	64	100	N	2	or
Hongkong	"	29.85	66	85	E	3	od
Gap Rock	"	29.86	—	—	E	5	od
Macao	"	29.86	63	89	NNE	1	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.85	73	94	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.90	70	93	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.79	79	87	NNE	1	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.75	75	92	N	4	b
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.89	75	—	—	0	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.74	78	95	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 13th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.87	29.68	29.65
Temperature ...	68	66	65
Humidity ...	55	83	88
Wind Direction	East	East	ESE
" Force ...	4	3	2
Weather	o	od	od
Rain	—	—	0.18

Highest open-air Temperature on 12th 68

Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th 64

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 20th December.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	14	m 9 43	4 8	m 9 29	0 9
		8 40 a	8 3	2 0 a	3 4
Satur.	15	m 10 35	4 3	m 4 9	0 6
		9 24 a	8 6	2 36 a	3 4
Sun.	16	m 11 23	4 3	m 4 50	0 4
		10 10 a	8 5	3 15 a	3 4
Mon.	17	0 13 a	4 3	m 5 32	0 4
		10 58 a	8 2	4 0 a	3 5
Tues.	18	1 4 a	4 5	m 6 20	0 7
		11 53 a	7 7	4 49 a	3 6
Wed.	19	1 56 a	4 7	m 7 10	1 1
				5 49 a	3 7
Thurs.	20	m 0 53	7 1	m 8 1	1 6
		2 50 a	4 9	7 7 a	3 8

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63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU Capt. Higo	19,500	MONDAY, Dec at Noon.	31st

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,600	FRIDAY Dec., at 4 P.M.	14th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. Nishimura	6,000	FRIDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	14th
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Sekine	21,000	SATURDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	15th
	§ ATSUTA MARU Capt. Inadza,	16,000	SUNDAY Jan., at 11 A.M.	13th
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU Capt. Saski,	6,000	TUESDAY, Dec.	18th
KOBE				

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 892 and 893

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
K. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 1274 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

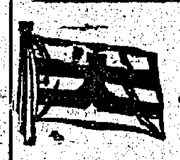
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	SUNDAY,	16th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY,	19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	16th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	20th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	WEDNESDAY,	26th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

49

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	7.30 A.M	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.00 P.M	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13TH DECEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotations.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$600, sales		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$305, sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$121, buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 115, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$.30, buyers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$60	$205, buy.		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$79, sellers		$10 for year ending 30'6 17
				$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18, sellers		6/- for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$33, buyers		50/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$1-7½, buy.		
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30'4'17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$89½, s. & b.		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$36, sales		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$90½, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$121		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T.73, buyers		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30'4'16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$90, sales		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$81		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langka	G10	Ts. 15		T. 1 for year ending 31'10'16
Shells	$1	112/-, buy.		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	$1	30/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30'6'17
Raubs	$1	$2½		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	26/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 178½, buy.		T. 9 for year ending 31'10'16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.15.80, buy.		T.0.90 for year ending 30'11'16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40, sel.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 120		Tls. 6 for year ending 30'6'17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 6.80, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$8½, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$5	$25, buyers		$2 for year ending 31'7'17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7½, sales		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28'7'17
Hongkong Ices	$35	$150		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½, sellers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31'5'17
Hongkong Trams	£5	$8½, sellers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7½ for year ending
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		do. [30'4'17
Steam Laundries	$5	$8, buyers		35 cents for year ending 31'5'17
Union Waterboats	$7	$12, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5.60		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8½, sellers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.45	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.80	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.60	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.10	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$2.25	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.85	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.50	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.60	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.70	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.50	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.4½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 13th

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅝
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1⅛
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	411½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	426
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	71½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay —	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	137½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	142
On Singapore.—On demand	126⅝
On Batavia.—On demand	169⅝
On Haiphong.—On demand	1½ % pm p.
On Saigon.—On demand	1 ⅞ pm r.
On Bangkok.—On demand	51⅛
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.60
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.20
Bar Silver per oz	42⅞d.

Subsidiary Coins per cent.

Hongkong ...20 cents, pieces	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.08	Discount
Canton 20 „	$6.96	„
Canton 10 „	$0.00	„

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 15th Dec.:—
General Holiday.
Tuesday, 25th Dec.:—
Christmas Day—Public Holiday.
Tuesday, 1st Jan.:—
New Year Day—Public Holiday.

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).
PUBLISHED DAILY.

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Established for over FIFTY YEARS.
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"THREE CASTLES"
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"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."
THACKERAY—The Virginians.

Save the coupons—they are Valuable

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [18

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WITH COLOURED LIGHTS AND

COMIC FIGURES.

FOR CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

On hire with wire and plugs complete.

COLOURED LAMPS FOR DECORATIONS.

FANCY ELECTRIC FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) Francs 25,000,000
1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).
Chairman of the Board of Directors / General Manager — André Berthelot, A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.
BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bharu Rangoon
Colombo Howrah Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed		Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up		„ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds		„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMARAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

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Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [699

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital		$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

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CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [168

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